firing by file. On the breastworks there were put up Grecian fires, red, write, and blue, shining all over the city, and making it almost look as if it were day. Col. Boarnstein was wounded by the explosion of a box of fireworks which engits fire by the carelesaness of one of the artillery nea.

After all was over, there were given three cheers for the Union, three for President Lincoln, three for the Union, three for Frank P. Blair.

The Colonel will very soon leave this city, to go back to St. Louis. The citizens have begged him to stay, but he cannot, and I hope to let you hear again from St. Louis.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

NO REBELS AT GREAT FALLS.

TELEGRAPH SUPERVISION.

THAT FLAG OF TRUCE

WHAT WAS DAVIS'S OBJECT?

Cavalier Treatment of Col. Taylor.

Special Dispuich to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT. The editorial reference of THE TRIBUNE to our dispatch of Sunday concerning the forward movement was founded upon a misapprehension. We said that Monday was the day fixed by the President and the Cabinet for the advance, not

supposing that it would take place at the precise time agreed upon. Armies are never more punctual than processions. Our other dispatches indicated that the army would not march so soon. When we positively announce that the movement will take place at such a time, the announcement may be relied upon. Yesterday and to-day have been fearfully hot. It is no

time for traveling. THE REBEL DISPATCHES.

Those who have seen Col. Taylor's dispatches from the Rebels affirm that they contain nothing

Col. Taylor returned, after a short interview with Gen. Scott, to Arlington House, not long after midnight, and slept there. He was to have been escorted beyond our lines this morning. Some believe that the flag was a ruse, similar to that resorted to by Santa Anna to hoodwink Gen. Tayler on the eve of the battle of Buena Vista. Davis may have been informed that last night was the time fixed in Cabinet for the advance, and may have resorted to this stratagem for the purpose of gaining time and getting what information he could about us. This agrees with the assertion of those who have seen the dispatch that it related to nothing of importance, and is at least as probable an explanation of the affair as that connecting it with the mission of Henry Mey. If this be its meaning, Jeff. overreached himself, gained no time and no information that will profit him.

It is said that some kind friend furnished Col. Taylor with the New-York papers while he was at Arlington House, and that he read them with great avidity. If he learnt anything about the operations of the army, the blame will doubtless e laid on the newspapers.

ANOTHER PLAG OF TRUCE. A boy just from the Navy-Yard reports that a boat, with a white flag, landed two men at the Navy-Yard, between 1 and 2 o'clock, and that they were taken into a house there. We do not

vouch for the story.
TROUBLE IN THE GARIBALDI GUARD AND COL BLENKER'S REGIMENT.

A company of the Garibaldi Guards, 70 strong,

mutinied last night, on account of their dissatisfaction with the muskets furnished them, and deserted. How they managed to get across the Long Bridge is a mystery, but somehow they did, and encamped near the Smithsonian Institution, with a regular guard, at 10 or 11 o'clock. Capt. Chamblise's company of cavalry was sent about midnight to arrest them. There had been threats, but the captain, a German, ordered the men to stack their guns and surrender. They are now in custody of Capt. Chambles in the Treasury buildings, where his company are quar-

Seventy-one of Col. Blenker's Regiment are in jail for contumacy, in refusing the guns provided them. Col. Blenker's Brigade will consist of his own and Col. Steinwehr's 29th Regiment. NO REBELS AT GREAT FALLS.

The cavalry sent to Great Falls have returned. They found no enemy there.

THE TELEGRAPH UNDER SURVEILLANCE. The following order has been issued:

The following order has been successful to the property of the SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

This morning at 6 o'clock, as the Rhode Island battery was drilling, two blank cartridges exploded and drove out of the box some loose can-

nister shot, killing two men, a bombardier and private, and wounding three others. THE APPOINTMENT OF CHAPLAINS. The following is Secretary Cameron's reply to

the Army Committee of the Young Men's Chris-WAR DEPARTMENT, July 6, 1961.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 1st instant, requesting that in commission be issued for any one as chaplain unless he can furnish settinicatory credentials of his official character and standing as a minister of the Gospel," and assing that improper persons, already commissioned, may be dismissed," has been received, and the sentiments which you express, meet my cordial approved.

tages a minister of the Gospel," and assing that improper persons, stready commissioned, may be dismissed," has been received, and the semiments which you express, meet my cordial approval.

By reference to General Order No. 15, you will perceive that the selection of chaptains in the volunteer regiments is made by the colonel of seal negiment upon the vote of the field officers and companies commanding on daily with the regiment, so that the Dega tracet has no authority to fesse any chaptaincy commissions, nor to revoke any stready made.

When suggestions from so respectable a body of citizens, as that of which you represent fait within the scope of this department, it will affired me sincere pleasure to do all in may power to carry them into practice. I am decidedly of the opinion that it would be far better for volunteer regiments to be without any chaptains than to be demorabled by unworthy men, who, solely from motives of gain, descents the sacred character of the position they assume. Such appointments are in direct contraversion of the express recommendation of the department, and are, at the same time, a deliberate outrage upon the religious sent-ment of the same time, a deliberate outrage upon the religious sent-ment of the same time, a deliberate outrage upon the religious sent-ment of the same time, a deliberate outrage upon the religious sent-ment of the same time, a deliberate outrage upon the religious sent-ment of the same time, a deliberate outrage upon the religious sent-ment of the same time, a deliberate outrage upon the religious sent-ment of the same time, a deliberate outrage upon the religious sent-ment of the same time, a deliberate outrage upon the religious sent-ment of the same time, a deliberate outrage upon the religious sent-ment of the same time, a deliberate outrage upon the religious sent-ment of the same time, a deliberate outrage upon the religious sent-ment of the same time, a deliberate outrage upon the religious sent-

is same time, a deliberate our go t of the age.

rend respectfully seconmend, in every instance where you
rend respectfully seconment nerson having been placed I would respectfully seconmend, in every instance where you have positive proof of any improper person having been placed in the responsible position of Chaplain, an immediate reference of the evidence establishing the fact to the Colond of the regiment. I feel out four them to commanding officer would heatist to do his duty by promptly sevoning the commission.

I saw, gentlemen, with high respect, your obedient entent.

Massrs. Officed B. Nash, Stephen H. Tyng, Ir., Frank W. Baldard, and F. Hartwood Verzon, Army Com., Y. M. C. A.

Washington, Tuesday, July 8, 1861. Within the last 24 hours the 4th and 5th Maine Regiments and the 29th New-York Regiment have passed into Virginia.

The steamer Pocahontas has been actively cruising for the past week in the neighborhood of Acquia Creek and Mathias Point. At the former place, on Saturday, she approached to, within about 1,000 yards of the Seconsion steamer George Page, which lay far up the creek, and fired 13 shotle into her, taking her smoke-stock as the target. Those on board were in great commotion, showing that the shot from the Poeaboutes were not ineffectual. While engaged in this | who

duty the Pocahontas was fired at from the upper Second

sion battery, but sustained no damage.

The 33d New-York Regiment, from Ontario County. arrived this evening.

The disappointed soldiers of the 1st German New-

York Regiment, who yesterday were jailed for refus-ing the arms allotted them by the Government, have repented of their folly, and are now willing to render obedience.

The revolting Garibaldians are still under arrest. The bill introduced by Mr. Stevens, from the Comnittee of Ways and Means, to-day, proposes a loan of

Wm. B. Rochester of Auburn, and Henry Porter Andrews of New-York, have been appointed additional Paymasters in the army.

The Star has an extra, saying: "Col. Taylor who came hither with the flag of truce yes erday easys that his business was disposed of at the White House in a very few moments, for in that time he was sent back to Gen. Scott with one letter less than he bore on his person on entering the United States lines, the President not deeming the communication he brought such as to require him to cater into any communication with Davis. Col. Taylor was next immediately faced in the direction from which he came, and marched back to Gen. McDowall's headcame, and marched back to Gen. McDowall's head-quarters where, through courtesy, he was kindly treated. He was, however, kept under a strict guard until an early hour this morning, when he was escorted back to the Confederate lines and turned loose to find his way back to Beauregard, without having accom-plished what was evidently a main point to be attended by his mission, namely to communicate with the by his mission, namely, to communicate with the traitors in our midst who had doubtless prepared to

send to Beauregard, through him, important informa-tion, concerning the alleged contemplated movement of Gen. McDowall's army upon the Confederate lines." The Stor further easys:

"Although the President has communicated the exact contents of the letter from Davis, brought by Cot. Taylor, to no one beside his (the President's) constitutional advisors and Gen. Scott, yet from certain signs we are able to assure the public that it amounted to nothing of earthly importance to the present crisis.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S COLUMN.

BUCKHANNON, Va., Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

A courier from Weston reports that Col. Tyler of the 7th Ohio succeeded in throwing one company of his regiment into Glenville last night, with provisions for the nine companies of the 17th and 18th Ohio Regiments, and was only awaiting the arrival of the 10th Ohio to move an attack on Gov. Wise. Gen. McClellan left Middle Fork Bridge, where he

encamped last night, early this morning, with the evident design of marching to a point 20 miles east of here, where the rebels are reported to be in large force and strongly in renche i.
WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, July 9, 1861. This afternoon John S. Carlile of Harrison County

was unanimously elected United States Senator for the ing term, in place of R. M. T. Hunter; and Waitman T. Willey of Monongabela, in place of J. M. Mason, for the short term. In addition to this, elections for various State officers took place to-day. The new Government is now under full headway, and its recognition is gradually extending over all Western Virginia.

FROM GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN. MARTINSBURG, July 7, 1861.

Two deserters from Gen. Johnson's camp came in resterday, and they estimate the force of Gen. Johnson at 15,000, with 22 pieces of cannon. Trustworthy information has since been received that Gen. Johnson has been reenforced from Manassas Junction with five regiments and one piece of cannon.

The 15th Pennsylvania pickets took five horses and three Rebel troopers this afternoon. The farmers near Hainesville showed us the graves of ten Rebels killed at that fight, and found by them in the woods horribly mutilated by the exploded shells from Perkins's how

The Staff estimate the number of the enemy killed and wounded at sixty, but I do not make it so large in numbers. They say that one of the wounded at Hainesville declared to his officers that he had not fired during the engagement, and showed the nipple of his gun closed up with lead.

We have a rumor here this evening, which is received with great enthusiasm, that Gen. McClellan has routed Gen. Wise at Buchanan and Laurel Hill. Reënforcements are now approaching us from Williamsport, which will give an available force of 20,000 fighting men to move forward with, and we may expect a forward movement in twenty-four hours. Our men are all grumbling with impatience, and eager to move on, but it is believed Gen. Johnson will fall back to Winchester, and there we will have the first battle.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE. Louisville, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

A recruiting-office for the Southern Confederacy is

just opened here.

A letter in The Journal of this city, from Franklin, marked "public arms," for Camp Trousdale, Tenn., were put off here, and three boxes of muskets were on the train from Bowling Green to Clarksville.

It is reported that large quantities of goods are pass-ing by the turnpike from Bardstown to Franklin on the southern frontier of Kentucky. The Surveyor of this port is taking active measures to intercept them.

The Courier publishes a letter from Jas. Gutbrie, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, incorporating a letter from Gov. Harris of Tennessee, saying that when the President of the road places permanently in Tennessee a fair proportion of the rolling stock of the road, the running of the road shall not be obstructed. Mr. Guthrie replies that he cannot consent to the seizure and detention of trains; that the conjoint operation of the road by the Directors and Tennessee authorities would result in insuperable

Goy. Harris on the 6th issued a proclamation for 3,000 troops for the Confederate army.

The Southern papers contain no further news.

EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Monday, July 8, 1861. Considerable excitement was created this afternoon from a report that the Home Guard and State Guard o Bardstown had had a rencounter. The story was that the Surveyor of Louisville had directed an agent to stop, at Bardstown, certain wagons, with goods, en route for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, destined for Tennessee, and that the agent, being mable to execute the order, called on the Home Guard for assistance, and that the latter were attacked by the State Guard, causing a loss of several lives on each

A passenger who left Bardstown several hours after the reported collision says there was no conflict, and that the wagoners, advised that there would be trouble, went around Bardstown on their way to the railroad.

> FROM DENVER CITY. MOVEMENTS OF VAN DORN.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, July 8, 1861. The Santa Fe Mail and Cannon City Express reached here yesterday poon with dates to the 23d from Santa Fe, 27th from Cannon City, and 15th from Mesilla. The news from Mesilla confirms the reports of Indian troubles at Pino Alto, and a disposition on the part of the Mesecalero Indians to remain quiet.

Owing to the political difficulties in the States, orders were sent forward to Mr. Clark, Superfutendent of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company, to stop all active The forts along the Texas frontier are to be garri-

oned by order of Col. Van Dorn. Two companies are to be stationed at Fort Davies, one at Fort Quit-

man, and four at Fort Blies.

In Sonora quite an enthusiasm has sprung up on the subject of railroads. The project is to connect the Valley of the Rio Grande with the Gulf of California, be termini to be at El Paso and Guaymas.

Gov. Concily and Sec. Otis are at their posts. non City items show an encouraging state of affairs throughout the whole mining region. The mail party found numbers of Indians on the route, all of m were very friendly.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE..... WASHINGTON, July 9, 18cf.
Mr. TEN FYCK (Rep N. J., presented a petition from civens of New-Jersey, in case of the Karval Academy being permanently removed from Amespelis to create the same at Porth Amboy. Mr. Ten Eyek in a few brief remarks presented the advantages and farilities Perth Amboy afforded for a Naval School.
Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep. Me.), suggested that all petitions, not necessarily connected with war mutters be laid on the table and made a motion to that effect.

Carried.
Mr. KING (Rep. N. Y.), presented a petition from the Military Board of New-York to result duties upon

Mr. FESSENDEN reported back from the Commit-

Mr. FESSENDEN reported back from the Committee on Finance, the bill to refund and remit daties on arms for the use of a State. Bill passed.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) offered a resolution that De Witt C. Clarke be appointed Clerk of the Senate, in place of Mr. Nicholson resigned. Passed.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) reported back the bill to increase the army, with an amendment to increase the old regiments to the same number as the new.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., of Ill.) amnounced the death of the Hou. Stephen A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, and said:

MR. PRESIDENT: At the close of the last day in the and PRESIDENT: At the close of the last day in the month of May, 1861, on entering the City of Uticago after a brief visit to this place. I was informed by a friend, who met me at the depot, that my collesque in this body, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, was dying, and would not probably curvive an hour. As I approached the Tremont House, in which be lay, I found the sidewalks and the vestibule of the hotel through with people, switched in the conditions of with people, anxioosly inquiring after the condition of the dying man. The next morning it was some relief to know that he was still alive, though it was said. with little hope of a recovery. He continued in this condition the whole of that day and the next, when the public began to entertain expectations of his restorn-tion to health. The fears and hopes of the immediate public began to entertain expectations of his restorntion to health. The fears and hopes of the immediate attendants, friends and relatives who watched over him during those awful hears of suspense, and until o'clock on the morning of the 3d day of June, when he expired, I have no disposition, had I the power, to portray. The solemn duty of announcing my late colleague's decease imposes upon me no such obligations, and God grant that the wounds them inflicted may not be opened afresh. Mr. Doughas was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813, being but 48 years of age at the time of his decease. Ho was descended from Puritan ancestors by both parents. Of one, his father, he was bereft in infancy; his mother still survives. After acquiring such an education as could be obtained at the coumous school and the academy, not having the means to perfect it by a collegiate course, at the early age of 20 he emigrated to the State of Illinois, where he taught school for a short time, and in 1834 was admitted to the bar to practice law. In 1835 he was made State Attorney, and from that day to the day of his death was almost constantly engaged in the public service of either the State or the nation. He held the offices of State Attorney, Representative in the Legislature, Secretary of State, and Justice of the Suprense Court in the State of Illinois, and also that of Register of the Land Office at Springfield, in that State, by appointment from Mr. Van Buren, before he entered the councils of the nation as a Representative in the other brancs of Congress in 1843. He was three times elected by he

from Mr. Van Bitten, before he entered the councils of the nation as a Representative in the other brans: of Congress in 1843. He was three times elected by the people to the House of Representatives, and thrice by the Legislature of his State to a seat in this body, and was continuously a member of one House or the other from his first entry in 1843 until his death, four years of his last Senatorial tern still remaining unexpired. From this brief history, it appears that Judge Douglas devoted more than haif his life, and all the years of his manhood, to the public service, and so premisent was the part be took in public affairs, so intimate the connection between his own rise and fame, and the progress and renown of his State and the nation, that the history of the one would be incomplete without that of the other. No great public neovement has taken place since he entered public life, which has not felt the influence of his will and his intellect. Perhaps no one man since the Government began ever exercised a greater influence over the masses of the people than he. No one ever gathered around him more devoted followers or more enthusiastic admirers, who were willing to do and dare more for another than were his friends for him. What this charm was which so linked the popular heart to him, that it never faltered even under circumstances apparently the most discouraging, seems almost mysterious. This feeling of attachment followed him even to the grave, and was never more manifest than after his decease, when he had become alike indifferent to the adulation of friends or the censure of enemies, and when his power had forever departed, either to reward the one or punish the other. It was then, if ever, as his body lay lifeless, in the city of Chicago, that the true feeling of a people would manifest itself, and it did show itself not only there, but throughout the nation, to an extent scarcely if ever witnessed since the death of the Futber of his Country. The badges of mourning were seen displayed not only from were convened, in the other frome of its most excited midst of the tumult and commotion of its most excited debutes, in this more deliberative body, or before the debutes, in this more deliberative by the appeared he always shone conspicuous. He was one of the few men who have proved themselves equal to every ener-gency in which they have been called upon to act. I remember well when he was transferred from the House of Representatives to the Senate, his enemies predicted, and his friends feared, that his talonts were

remember well when he was transferred from the House of Representatives to the Senate, his enemical predicted, and his friends feared, that his talonts were not fitted for this body, and tout he would be unable to sustain the reputation he had acquired in the more popular branch. He entered here when the great men, whose talents, and learning, and eloquence have shed an undying luster on the American Senate, when Clay, Webster, Benton and Calhom, in the vigor of manhood, full of wisdom and experience, were still here, and proved himself no mean comperer of either. His speech of 1850, wherein he met and refuted the positions of the great Carolinian upon the very points which have been made the presents of the Southern rebellion, was perhaps the greatest effort of his life. The distinguishing characteristics of Judge Doughae which enabled him to cope successfully with the greatest intellects of the age, were fearlesness, quickness of apprehension, a strong will and indensitable energy. He knew no such word as fail. He had full confidence in himself and of his ability to accomplished scholarship or eloquence, there was a fullness in his argument, and a determination in his voice, an earnestness in his assumer, a directness in his argument, and a determination in his overy look and action, which never failed to command attention, and often, electrifying the multitude, would elicit unbounded applace. This crowded chamber has often been witness of the delight with which the multitude hung upon his words. Of the political course of Judge Douglas and its effect on the country, it does not become me to epeak, but I may be permitted to say that when a portion of the opposition to the Administration assumed the position of armed resistance to its authority, and antempted by force to dismember the Republic, he at once took sides with his country. His course had much to do in producing that unanionity in support of the Government which is now seen throughout the loyal States. The sublime speciacle of twenty millions of peop the Government which is now seen throughout the loyal States. The sublime spectacle of twenty military limited in the loyal States. The sublime spectacle of twenty military is to a constitutional liberty and free government when assailed by misguided rebels and pletting traitors, is to a constitutional liberty and free government when assailed by misguided rebels and pletting traitors, is to a constitutional liberty and free government when assailed by misguided rebels and pletting traitors, is to a constitutional liberty and pletting traitors, is to a constitution of the least of the Democratic faith, he did not heritate when his country was in peril, chiefly from those who had formerly been his political associates, to give his powerful support and the aid of his great influence to the Government, though controlled by political adversaries. If in thus discharging his duty Judge Douglas manifes ed a disinterestechnes, a magnanimity and a patriotism which entitles him to credit, it is but just to say that he was met by his political opponents in a similar spirit. Perhaps the highest compliment ever paid him, and one which few statesmen have ever received, was that extended to him by the Legislature of Illinois after his return to the State after the close of the haz assain of the Senate. That body, controlled in both houses by his political adversaries, unanimously invited him to address them on the condition of the country, and nobly did be respond to the invitation. His address delivered on that occasion, which by order of the Legislature was extensively circulated through the State, will ever remain an enduring monument to his fame, and an example, worthy of all imitation, of the sacrifice of price to principle, of self to country, and no patriotism. In social life Judge Douglas was genial and attractive. Open, frank, and governous almost to a fank, he never failed to exercise a large influence over all with whom he came in contact, and few men have ever had more in unerous or more devoted personal friends.

facul ies with which he was endowed by the Great Author of all; and if the weal h he at one time conserved does not remain to those who were dependent on him, it is because the snergies of his greet nind were devoted rather to the country and to the whole people than to providing for his own. Laboring under the defects of an imperfect education in early life, his industry and his energy supplied the want. He was emphatically a self-made man, and the history of his life affords a striking filostration of what industry and energy, united with a strong will, can accomplish. But that from will which had so often met and ovarcome obstacles, was compelled at last to yield to the king of terrors, for it is appointed unto men once to die. Only a few months account of the Constitution and the laws, and then to die. To die at the very zenith of his fame, when a whole loyal people, forgetting past political these, stood ready to do him bonor. His death in the full vigor of manhood should admonish as who are left, that here we have no abiding place, it may be not even for the brief periods for which we are chosen members of this body. Mr. Do aglie was not a professor of religion in the sense of being attached to any particular church, but in his will, executed several years before his decease, after providing for his worldly affairs, he says; "I commit my soul of God and ask the prayers of the good for his divine blessing," thus leaving on record the evidence of Histrust in the Supreme Ruler of the world. He leaves surviving him a widow, and two children by a former marriage. Into the domestic circle broken by his departure 1 do not propose to enter, nor to attempt by any poor words of mine to administer consolation to those who were bound to him by the closest of ties. How unnuterable must be the anguish of the aged mother, the sieter, the children, and the bosom companion of him whose debound to him by the closest of ties. How unutterable must be the anguish of the aged mother, the sister, the children, and the bosom companion of him whose departure has clothed a whole nation in mourning. I can only point them to Him who has promised to be a Father to the fatherless and the widow's God. On the 7th day of June last all that remained of our departed brother was intered near the city of Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan, whose pure waters, often lashed into fury by contending elements, are a fitting memento of the stormy and boisterous political sumults through which the great popular orator so often passed. There the people whose ido he was will erect a monument to his memory, and there in the soil of the State which so long without interruption, and mover to a greater extent than at the moment of his

tion:

Resideed, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Senate, and the senate of the sena

of the State which so long without interruption, and never to a greater extent than at the moment of his death, gave him her confidence, let his remains repose so long as free governments shall last, the Constitution he loved shall endure. I offer the following resolu-

it arm for thirty day's.

Resideed, unantmently. That as an additional remark of tepoet for the memory of the Hon. STRPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the
same do now adjourn.

Mr. McDOUGAL.—Mr. PRESIDENT: I received the first intelligence of the decease of the late Senat Illinois as the pilot came on board our ship on cent arrival off the harbor of New-York. The sal and solemn exhibition of the profoundest sorrow of the part of all the companions of my voyage, embracing men of all classes, all opinions, and all sections, fully showed that the dead senator had filled a large place in the hearts of the American people. All seemed deeply to feel that another of our great men—one of those who had most and best illustrated our republican institu had most and best illustrated our republican institu-tions—had left us forever for the companiouship of his fathers. Gone, too, at a time when his great qualities for counsel and conduct were most needed by his country. But, as powerless for the moment to resist the tide of canotione, I bowed my head in silent grief, it came to me that the Senator had lived to witness the opening of the present anboly war upon our Government. That witnessing it from the Capitol of his State as his high-est and best position, he had sent forth a war cry wor-thy of that Douglas who, as ancient legends tell, with the welcome of the knightly Andaiusian King was told:

"Take then the leading of the van, And charge the Moors smain: There is not such a lance as thine In all the hosts of Spain." And charge the Moors small:
There is not such a lance as thins
In all the hosts of Spain."

Those trumpet notes, with a continuous swell, are sounding still throughout all the borders of our land. I heard them upon the mountains and in the valleys of the far State from which I came. They have communicated faith and strength to millions. He lived to witness his great appeal to a nation of freemen answered by unnumbered legions of patriotic men, to feel and understand with a confident assurance that the mad assault made by misguided men upon the integrity of our Union, instead of resulting in disunion and anarchy, would establish our institutions upon deeper and firmer foundations, and leave a certain guaranty of peace, liberty, and unity to our children to remote generations. He lived to have by the majesty and power of his last great effort risen above the reach of malice or detraction, and to have ascured for his memory the love and admiration of all men who love freedom here, ever where, and forever. I ceased to prieve for Douglas. The last voice of the dead Dougha I felt to be a tronger than the voices of multitudes of living men. While paying the tribute of my respect to the memory of Mr. Douglas. I prefer speaking simply of the mm as I knew him. The record of his public life is a part of the written history of your country. It is now '14 years since I first met Mr. Douglas, he then a young lawyer of established reputation for ability. I about a tempting success in the same profession. Of the same political opinions, engaged in the same pursuits from the first, we becume fr ends. It is to me a matter of sincere satisfaction to effect that that friendship continued without a single interruption for nearly a quarter of a century, and until the Great Ruler continued it to be, to be renewed I trust in the land of squits.

[Mr. McDougni then briefly referred to Mr. Doug-

newed I trust in the land of spirits.

[Mr. McDongal then briefly referred to Mr. Dong-las a public life.]

His enemies have charged him with ambition—with excess of ambition. He was ambitious, but it was great and a just ambition. He was ambitious that it oved to engage in and achieve great enterprises, to aspired to places of power, the position of power was never the goal with him. He sought power was never necomplish great things for his country and his age. The architect of his own fortunes, as well a the architect of his own fortunes, as well a the architect of his own opinions, the surrounding and discipline of his early life, together with his nature. and discipline of his early life, together with his naturally bold and self-reliant character, gave to him progressive rather than conservative proclivities, and led isim from the outstart of life to espouse the opinious and policies of that great Democratic party in the councils and movements of which he ever afterward acted so large a part. His promptness in judgment, and boldness and energy in conduct, would have made him a leader of men in any age or nation, and while he possessed the courage and promptitude of a great leader; he united with it a capacity for counsel equal to his capacity for action. Considered opinion will, I have no doubt, yield to him a place second to that of so man of his immediate time. The next feature of the public policies of Mr. Douglas is to be found in his devotion to the organization and development of the States and Territories of the West—that great country which by its marvellous progress. The next feature of the public policies of Mr. Douglas is to be found in his devotion to the organization and development of the States and Territories of the West—that great country which by its marvellous progress has given the best assurance of the vital power of our Republic. Indeed, from the period when, as a youth, he stood on the green hills of his native Verpout, it would seem as it chedient to some radimental law, related to the motion of the sun in the heavens, in the earth upon its axis, his look was West ward; and although he knew nothing of the fabled islands of the West, which ancient song and golden sunsets gifted he saw in the new land yet unconquered from the wilderness, the theater in which to realize his young hopes, and to include the aspirations of his young ambition. During all the life his carnest eye was on the great West, while others of her statesmen knew more of the intriguee of the Courts of Europe than of the important interests springing up beyond itse Allechanies; to those interests he devoted immself with un wavering zeal. Nor were his labors and interests confined by the valley of the Illinois, or the great basin of the Mississippi. I have knewn no man in public or private life who was so thoroughly conversant with, or who interested himself so much, in our possessions on the Pacific. He was the first person, within my knowledge, to earnestly advocate the construction of a railway from the Mississippi to the bay of San Francisco. This was a favorite enterprise with him years before we had acquired California. But the relations of Mr. Douglas to the States and Territories of the West, his labors for their material and political interests, are part of the history of the country. On the shores of the Pacific, the intelligence of his decease will put a whole people in mourning. Mr. Douglas was in Congress a magnanimous, true, and great man. I loved and honored him while itsings: I love to honor his memory—dead.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.) said Mr. Douglas was a native of Vermont, and

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) from the Committee on Wave and Means, reported a bill for a National Loan and other purposes.

The Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union also reported a bill to provide for the payment of the Militis and Volunteers called into the service of the United States, by the proclamation of the President, on April 18th, 1851, from the time they were called into service till the 30th of Jane.

Mr. STEVENS said (here is much suffering among

the soldiers, and there was no means to pay them except by passing this bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., O.) trusted that there would be no objection to it.

Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.), being fully satisfied that the House would pass the bill, desired to interpose no objection. He would content husself with saying that he was opposed to the whole system of war measures.

measures.

The bill was passed. It appropriates \$6 000,000.

Mr. STEVENS gave notice that he will call up the

Loan bill to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD (Dem., R. L.), the

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD (Dem., R. L.), the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire whether any and what further legislation is necessary to secure the forfeiture and condemnation of pira ical vessels reizedout of the ambority of the United States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. COX (Dem., O.) it was resolved that the President of the United States, if compatible with the public service, communicate to this House any correspondence which our Government has had with the Government of Spain, with reference to the incorporation of the Dominican Territory with the Spanish poration of the Dominican Territory with the Spanish mountry, and what protest, if any, our Government has made against the Insolent and aggressive conduct of the Spanish Government

has made against the insolent and aggressive conduct of the Spanish Government.

Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for a code of marine signals adapted to secret service, to sea dispatch vessels, etc.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imposts and for other purposes. It is designed to close the ports of entry in the seceded States; to make ports of delivery ports of entry in certain cases: to collect duties on shipboard, and to seize and confiscate all vessels belonging to the rebels,

The bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted

to the Committee on Commerce.

Also a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines and penalties in certain cases and regulate the compensation of surveyors of customs in certain

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) introduced a resolution that in the judgment of the House it is no part of the duty of roldiers of the United States to capture or retain fugitive slaves.

Mr. MALLORY (S. Am , Ky.) moved to lay the resolution or the table of the capture of the state of the table of the capture of the table of table of the table of table of

olution on the table.

Mr. STRATTON (Rep., N. J.) raised the point that
the resolution is not admissable under the order
adopted yesterday prescribing the business for the

The SPEAKER, for reasons given, overruled the

point.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, unsuccessfully sought to submit an amendment to Mr. Levejoy's resolution.

Mr. STRATION, without meaning disrespect to the Speaker, appealed from his decision.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was agreed to.

The Speaker, therefore, was sustained.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, again ineffectually appealed to Mr. Levejoy to witdraw his demand for the previous question on the passage of his (Lovejoy s) resolution, he (Carlile) desiring to offer an amendment to the same. o the same.

The main question as then ordered and Mr. Lovejoy's

resolution was passed by a vote of 92 sgainst 55.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Senator Douglas, when Mesers. Richardson, McClernand, Crittenden, Cox, Diven, Arnold, Walton (Vt.) Law, Wickliffe, Fouke addressed the

Appropriate resolutions were passed as a further mark of respect.

Addisonred

SAD ACCIDENT. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

As the right section of the 2d Rhode Island Light Battery was drilling on the grounds near the encamp-ment of the Mozart Regiment of New-York, early this morning, the cartridges in the timber chest of the second piece exploded, killing Corporal N. T. Morse, jr., and Private Wm. E. Bourn; seriously wounding E. R. Freeman, and slightly wounding Richard Thornley and Edwin E. Weeks. The remains of the dead will

be sent to Providence this afternoon.

The cause of the ignition of the powder is unknown. A report prevails that it was in consequence of the ex-plosion of a shell, but this is disproved by the examination of several men acquainted with pyrotechny, no fragments being found. Their theory is that the explosion was by the agency of friction matches either thrown into the lumber chest by some enemy, or dropped into or near it by carelessness.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AT ALEXANDRIA.

Ar Exampria, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
The first passenger train on the Orange and Alex endria Railroad made a trip to Cameron's Run this morning with Company A of the Zouaves and Company I of the Michigan 1st. Cameron's Run is about four miles out, and the furthest point on the road to which our pickets extend.

FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Monday, July 8, 1861. Captain Stewart Van Vliet, for four years Quarternaster at Fort Leavenworth, has been ordered East

or service in the field. The 3d Regiment of Kansas Volunteers is being

formed at Mound City. G. W. Coffin, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for tion. He was not enabled to penetrate the Territory over 115 miles, being threatened with capture by Se pessionists. His predecessor, Mr. Rector, claims to hold the office by virtue of a commission from the Confederate States. Since the evacuation of the forts by the Federal troops, the Secessionists have grand

ontrol of the affairs in the Territory, and have confiscated money and provisions intended for the Indians. The Convention of Indians, called by Gov. Harris of the Chickasaws, was held on the 24th of June, but

broke up in a row.

The latest account from Maj. Shuyl's command are to July 4, when they were at Clinton, Henry County, Missouri. The command had been much delayed by

high water, and made but slow progress. A regiment of kederal troops arrived at Lexington this morning. The blackade of the river below this city, by order of Gam Lyon, was abandoned this even-

FROM FORTHESS MONROE. Steamer Stars and Stripes, from Fortress Monroe, is

PUBLIC MEETING, TWENTY-FIRST WARD. The undersigned respectfully invite their fencer-citizens to meet at No. 435 Fourth avenue, on Thurs-day evening July 11, at 8 o'clock, to consider what chizens to meet at No. 435 Fourth avenue, on Thursday evening July 11, at 8 o'clock, to consider what action may be necessary to protect from starvation the families of our patriotic volunteers resident in the Twenty-first Ward.

Twenty-first Ward.
Gardiner Spring, D. D., pastor Brick Church.
J. P. Thompson, D. D., pastor Broadway Tabermede.
John Relly, Sheriff City of New York.
Stephen P. Russell, Public Administrator.
A. V. Stont, President Shoe and Leather Bank.
John H. Sherwood.
Beojamin B. Atterbury.
W. H. Haight
Andre Froment, Aldermen Twenty-first, Ward.
Alexander Brandon, Connolinuau Seventh District.
Charles C. Pinckney, Councilnuau Seventh District.
SECOND. BEGINNENT. PIRE ZOLEANES.

Charles C. Pinckney. Councilman Seventh District.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

A detachment of 125 men, for the Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, Col. Fairman, proceeded to camp on Staten Island yesterday. This regiment is filling up rapidly, and in all probability will proceed to the seat of war in two weeks. The uniform of this regiment will be of the same style as the French Chasseur de Vincenues, and, for comfort and durability, will excel all other regimental uniforms that have left this State. Headquarters of Co. G. No. 101 Mott street (house of Hose Co. No. 50), where a few more recruits will be taken. Also at house of Hose Co. No. 55, Park, and Engine Co. No. 16, where the headquarters of Co. B are located. Headquarters of Co. I, Chief Engineer's office, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Canada off Cape Race.

The Canada off Cape Race.

St. John's, N. F., Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

The R. M. steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 27th, via. Queenstown on the 50th, passed Cape Race at 4 p. m. of Monday, 8th inst. Her masts were first seen four miles east over the fog. The news boat of the Associated Press was pulled alongside, but the men could not make themelves heard. The steamer was blowing her whistle at the time, which, no doubt, drowned the sound of her guns. The boat was almost under the paddles. The Canada will be due at Halifax on Wednesday.

The ship Emily Farnam, of Portsmouth, N. H., from London for Calcutta with relirond iron, was salore 30 miles north of Perambuco on the 8th of June.

JUNCTION.

stand up to the rack.

Extract from a prichaleston course, and an Extract from a prichaleston of a intelligent gentlesses.

Manassas Junction, June 23, 1861.

I think the military question is, Which will force the other to attack I. The enemy is at Fa I's Church, between Fairfax Court-House and Washington, with about 5,000 men. Gregg and Kershaw are at Fairfax. The enemy may make a dash at Fall's Church. But I think neither is yet ready. Scott has the numbers and the munitions, but wants also the advantage of position, if he can get it. He is indisposed to risk his troops sgainst ours in 2. Ing like equality in any respect. He wants odds every way and in every particular. The only forces to be apprehended on fair terms are those of the regular United States Army, with their drill, expret du corps, and West Point offices. These are probably the troops that will be put forward at the head of a column of 45,000 to operate against us here. If that be done, the fighting will be of a descente character. The Southern troops here will assuredly all stand up to the rack.

CONFEDERATE NEWS FROM MANASSAR

stand up to the rack.

Our force is less than has been supposed. Two days ago it consisted of only about 7,000, and so also are all our forces at other points smaller than is supposed. Johnson, when he evacuated Harpor's Ferry, had not more than 7,000 effective men. Two thousand joined him about that time, and, in one way and another, he has now a force of about 10,600 men. It was a military necessity, and he is the man to make the most of it. The e-facts account for all the retreating and apparent indisposition to meet the foe. Their invasion of Virginia, and our inability to repel them, has been the result of the strange notion that we are curaged in of Virginia, and our inability to repel them, has been the result of the strange notion that we are engaged in a five years' war, and of the consequent policy of rejecting, six weeks ago at Montgomery, more than 100,000 troops, offered for twelve months. The scheme of requiring them for three years, or the war, his produced great delay in the organization of the Southern army, and we are still very deficient, although now there is a willingness to accept or terms previously rejected. Our refiance, at present, is solely in the superior morale and desperate valor of our soldiers, and in the ability and judgment of our Generals. Our cause has been greatly impeded and imperiled by this idea of a five years' war, which nothing but the effect of this backwardness can produce.

FROM RICHMOND. Correspondence of The Charleston Mercury.

Richmond, June 24, 1861.

There is, at the present writing, a temporary calm in the murky sky—a feverish quiet, portending the coming of a storm. The Sunday which has just past was more like a holy day than any I have witnessed since the days of the cholera; but few people were abroad—plensy of repose, and nothing to arouse the nature from its littlessness. Some prisoners were sent up from Yorktown—three deserters from Lincoln's camp, and four suspected spice. A large tobacco factory is being fitted up by Government for the reception of prisoners of war, as our jail is not considered fit for military purposes.

I am sorry to say that there are plenty of Shylocks in Richmoud—men who are so social that they allow

I am sorry to say that there are pienty of Shylocks in Richmond—men who are so social that they allow no opportunity to pass by which they can make capital out of the hard times, and extert from the low purse of the brave fellows who forego the peace and quiet of their homes to protect the soil of Virginia. The system of blood-letting is very justly denomined by the journalet a respectable tradesman will never be extortionate, or take advantage of times of scarcity. A lenging stationer in this city has forestalled the market, as it is called, in the single article of envelopes which are at present very scarce. The Government wanted office envelopes, the price of which is usually \$2.50 a thousand. A house in the stationery business foresaw that the article would be scarce, and bought up all that could be obtained. The department wheled to purchase, and were charged \$3.50 per thousand. Something over 400 per cent on the usual price. Is this a proper return for making this city the capital of the Confederate Government I think not.

I learn through an officer just from Yorktown that a

the Confederate Government? I think not.

I learn through an officer just from Yorktown that a pitched battle is not looked for at present in that quarter, though small shirmishes are anticipated. B. F. (Bombastes Furioso) Butler has had a foretaste of the pluck of the "rebels," and hangs fire, calling on the powers at Washington for 15,000 fresh troops. It is said that by the 20th (Wednesday) the command at Fortress Monroe will be 24,000.

The first and second companies of the New-Orleans Washington Artillery, the finest battery that has yet visited Richmond, left for Manessa Junction this morning by the Central Railroad. Col. Walton's command embraces about 350 men, 12 cannon—splendid dogs of war—and 150 fine horses. They are perfect in the light artillery drill, and will give a good account of themselves.

account of themselves.

We are looking anxiously for the news from the North and West. They are making extensive preparations at Washington for resistance against an attack. Troops are constantly arriving and departing for the

Troops are constantly arriving and departing for the seat of war.

It is suggested that all Southern country merchants should send in their orders at once to the city whole-sale merchants. South. Let the wholesale merchants, then, hold a meeting, and carry in their orders as soon as possible to England and France. Thus we shall enable these nations to know something like the amount of goods we shall need of them. I give the suggestion for what it is worth; it may do good.

We are dreadfully short of ice acre. If you will be kind enough to send us a few car loads we will return it next Janua y.

Freen The Charleston Courier.

RICHMOND, Va., June 26.—There are few points of a war character which, just at this time, can appropriately form the subject of a letter. All eyes, however, are directed toward Manassas, and it is not improbable that by the time these lines reach your readers the telegraph will have preceded me with the details of a great battle. The Northern dispatches all indicate the gradual approach of the two armies, the strengthening of battle. The Northern dispatches - Il indicate the grad-al approach of the two armies, the strengthening of outposts, and various other movements which forerun hostifities. The Southern press, on the contrary, are discreetly silent, and all we know is what we see our-solves, or lear from these who have seen for us, but the two sources of intelligence concur in the fact that unless the good Lord creates a modern Babel at Man-aesas and Alexandria, or drops down between the armies a vail of Cimerian darkness, nature, personal

gravitation and animal magnetism will us certainly conspire to produce a collision as the makiplication table tells the trath. conspire to produce a collision as the malciplication table tells the trath.

There are some yet, however, who affect to believe that we shall have a peace before we have a fight. The reaction so long predicted at the North having begun, the circulating petations of merchants, bankers, clergymen, and other chizens of New-York, which are pressing their peaceful influence upon Abraham Lincoln, are also operating here. The question is already being discussed in its various bearings, and the aus, icious event has been assigned a place this ride of Christmas.

We have no idea, however, of giving up the contest without, at least, one grand exhibition of the power, the prowess, and the resources of the people who have been stigmatized as the "ruffing robels of the South." We went into the war on principle. Let us come out on principle, but not until we have left a mark upon our encouse that will secure for us for all time to come the respect of the world.

The hundred thousand men we have in the field will.

The hundred thousand men we have in the field will not be content to lay down their arms in peace until they have struck a blow which shall quiver through the North, and unless this be done, the millions they have left behind them will have their "welcome home" alloyed by the thought that their husbands, some, and brothers have returned without tenching that lessen of numiliation to an insolent fee, which, next to the Lord's Prayer, has been the uppermost desire in every Southern hears.

to the Lord's Prayer, has been the uppermost desire in every Southern heart.

In a civil point of view, as rapidly as circumstances will permit, the wheels of Government are being geared, and the machinery set in motion. The old adage that "large bodies move slowly," meets its falsification every hour. The operations of the various departments are in full blast, and from the President down to the errand-boy, every man moves as if he was a confederation of steel springs. Nor is this settivity confined alone to the Government. Artisans and merchants have all the work they can do in supplying the demands upon their several vocations, incident to the presence of an army of needful soldiers.

Blacksmiths are fabricating bowie knives, machinists are making arms and altering fiint to percussion looks, millers are turning out flour, bakers are kneading bread by the tun; while butchers, grocers, and exterers generally are beleaguered day and night to amply the wants of the auguented population. Clothing, shoes, accounterments, and camp equipment all find ready sale. The frequent arrivals here of poorly-unitormed companies toop the ladies likewise up to their elbows in business.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

Dispatches from Frosport add nothing for relation to the damages done by the tornade to that telegraphed last night. The loss at Rockford is estimated at \$55,000. Considerable damage was also done to the growing crops in the vicinity, grain of all kinds being leveled to the earth. We have heard of no lives being lost.

Fire.

Oswroo, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

A fire this afternoon burned a term and stables an a small dwelling belonging to Mr. Kenyon, a bar and outbuilding of W. Baldwin, and an engine-bous belonging to the city. Loss \$1,000 or \$3,000.